

Mr. Jacob N. Blakeslee.

Sir.—It is more in sorrow than anger that I address you. In sorrow that you should for the last few weeks, have been repeating in a public newspaper the same tale and worn out tales of your troubles and grievances; and of the speculations, abuses and corruptions of the Litchfield County Agricultural Society, which I really believe, fourth of the members of the society, residing in Woodbury, Watertown, and Northfield have heard repeated over and over again, with no other effect than exciting their commiseration for your weakness. Do you expect that your unprovoked and indiscriminate attack upon viewing committees—your attack upon the executive committee, when ever their judgment does not coincide with yours, charging them with "wickedness of heart" and dishonesty, and indirectly accusing them with making regulations, and selecting committees, with a view to defraud individuals of their just rights, will have any other effect than to render yourself, if possible, still more ridiculous.

You have not in a single instance, made it appear, that a premium, or gratuity was ever obtained by deception, or unfairness. Then why this miserable clamor, about fraud and speculation.

When all members are brought to think, just as you think, and to feel just as you feel, the operations of the society will no doubt receive your hearty approbation; and I fear not before.

As you are somewhat troubled about the North field team, and as you are not satisfied with the very reasonable and correct answer of Mr. J. C. Ambler, but "feel yourself imposed upon by it," although I presume the public are perfectly satisfied, I shall attempt to explain the matter, for your special edification. The credit of collecting so fine a team in Northfield, is due to Messrs. Lewis Moss, and Albro Humphreysville. I entirely approved of the plan, and at their request rendered some service to effect the object. The gratuity should have been given in their name, instead of mine; but as the team was entered late in the day, simply for the purpose of calling the attention of the viewing committee to it, as it was a noble team, consisting of nearly four yoke of cattle, collected from the society of Northfield, with the exception of two or three yokes, and not for the purpose of taking a premium, the committee probably were not informed to whom the gratuity should be awarded; although the team was directed to be entered in the name of Mr. Moss. The committee expressly state, that the team was so entered that by the rules and regulations of the society, it could not become a competitor for the premium. They undoubtedly considered the exhibition of the team highly meritorious, and as adding much to the interest of the day; and in pursuance of the usages and rules of the society, very properly awarded a gratuity. Their reasons for so doing are stated in their report.

It is stated in the first communication that "a premium of \$3, was offered to any one town, for a team composed of no less than 55 pair, with cart and products of the soil"—which statement is entirely at variance with the truth. The premium was offered for "the best team of working oxen, not less than 25 pairs, owned in any one town in the county. Neither is there any rule of the society, giving but one premium of the kind to one town, as is asserted in that communication. The inhabitants of any town, provided they have a sufficient number of cattle, may, with perfect propriety enter as many teams of the kind for premiums as they choose; provided they are owned in the town; and this may be done without subjecting themselves to the charge of fraud.

You ask, "if Mr. Camp has introduced any new agricultural improvements into the country?" I will ask, if Mr. Blakeslee has introduced any new agricultural improvements into the country; and if so what they are? The practice of introducing wheat into this country, from the Western States, certainly is not new. Years ago I disposed of a number of bushels of pure wheat, in this and adjoining towns, which I raised from a new and choice kind of seed, procured at considerable expense from the west—though I never stated the fact to the Agricultural Society, claimed a premium, nor published it in a newspaper. You ask, if there can be any increase from that team? I frankly admit, that I am not able to answer the question, being ignorant of the exact character of each animal composing the team; but presume there will be at least as much increase from it, as from the oxen and steers owned by yourself, that have occasionally taken premiums. You also ask "if I did not pledge myself the day before, to join the Litchfield team at 8 o'clock the next morning?" I did not pledge myself to do any such thing. My impression is, that it was not contemplated leaving Northfield before 9 o'clock. A few days previous to the fair, Mr. John A. Merriam called on me, and in answer to a question of his, I informed him, that the Northfield people were expecting to get out a team for the cattle show. He stated that it would interfere with their arrangements; as they had calculated in Litchfield to start out a team, and should want some of the Northfield cattle, I replied, that I did not see that it could interfere with their arrangements, as we did not think of entering our team for the premium, and that I could not conceive that any one would object to their taking as many or few yokes of our cattle, when our team should arrive in Litchfield as they should think proper; but that I could speak only for myself, advising him to call on several of the owners of the cattle. It is my impression, that I stated to him that our team would probably arrive on chestnut hill about half past ten o'clock. A. M. The team did arrive, but at what precise time, I am unable to say. The Litchfield and Northfield teams were united, and driven about the streets of Litchfield. Why they were separated (not being present myself, and having no agency in the affair) I am unable to say. The owners of each team claim that it was through no fault of theirs. Information was brought me that the two teams, from some misunderstanding were separated. I was also requested to call the attention of the viewing committee to the Northfield team,—for which purpose the team was entered by the Secretary;—and not for the purpose of coming in competition with any other team. And this seems to be the view taken of it by the committee,—and as the team was, by them considered meritorious, they awarded a gratuity of \$5.

You state, that, "at the commencement of the year (Feb. 1843) there were in the treasury \$47, that there is now \$50, that there was paid in a little less than \$100." What your object may be in making such statements, I am entirely at a loss to know. The records of the society show that there is at this time in the treasury, the sum of \$117.24, instead of \$50, and that there was paid in Sept. 1843, by the different towns in the County, the sum of \$183, instead of less than 100. And now, sir, trusting that your occupation and habits are so well understood by the public generally, that no serious injury to the interests and prosperity of the society from your influence, need be dreaded, I take my leave of you. Respectfully yours,

R. G. CAMP.

COARSE WOOL.

The additional duty of 10 per cent. contemplated on coarse wool, by the new "Democratic" Tariff act, with the reduction of the duty on foreign carpets and coarse cloths of 20 per cent, is a direct blow at the interests of those engaged in the manufacture of these necessary articles of comfort and convenience. In the words of a leading locofoco free trade advocate and merchant of this city "it will totally destroy and use up this branch of American industry, and will break down all who are connected with it,"—and what will be the consequence? In the first instance, large orders will go abroad for these articles—the manufacture will droop and die at home—the prices will of course begin to rise abroad, until they eventually go back again to former high prices—in the mean time our own citizens, who are at present engaged in these manufactures are "used up," and the foreigner monopolizes the trade, as heretofore,—The Farmer and Agriculturist, loses his home market, for his surplus produce, now consumed by the operatives, and must be content with what he can get from the Free Trade Commercial locofocos,—his farm is "skin's first, neglected next, and finally becomes dilapidated and worn out—his own energies palsied—and he finally becomes a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" to these sovereign locofoco commercial democrats!!

Mr. Editor.—In requesting a place in your paper a few weeks since to reply to the communication without a signature, I had no other motive than to repel the base attack of the writer, upon the Agricultural Society of Litchfield County. The scurrilous abuse which he dealt to members of the Executive Committee, and of the Society, called for severity in the reply which I would gladly have avoided. It is not possible to answer a communication of the character of the one alluded to, without bringing around yourself, an atmosphere, similar to that which he breathes. The rejoinder which that reply called forth, were it not for one or two assertions, I should deem not worth a reply. Whatever of personalities there is in the production, the gentleman is perfectly welcome to the benefit of. He labors very hard to arouse the sympathies of the public, alleging that all the charges brought against him are slanderous. To show it he must I think, throw himself upon the English law of "the greater the truth the greater the libel." I regretted very much at first, the necessity which members of the Executive Committee, and of the Society were thrown into, of making an exposure of the movement, and operations of Mr. Blakeslee; but on farther consideration of the subject, I am very glad the gentleman has come out and exhibited himself to the public in his true character.—The minds of many members will be greatly relieved, so far as Mr. Blakeslee's professions, purposes, and efforts are concerned. He denies what he said of the destruction of the Society, and adduces as proof that he has paid his subscription, and exhibited his stock. The remark alluded to, was made on the second day of the fair, and after the exhibition of stock, and that he has denounced the Society, and threatened its destruction, can be proved by many of his own townsmen. The cause of all this is, "and both me and my stock, have been wholly unnoticed in their publications." In reply to an enquiry recently made of the chairman of a Committee why you did not notice in your report the horse of Mr. Blakeslee, he said "that the Committee did not feel disposed to recommend him to breeders in the county, and chose rather to spare the feelings of Mr. B. than to report his true qualities." As to Mr. B. himself I was not aware that there was a Committee raised upon any such animal, and in what way he would expect to be noticed otherwise than by a report upon his stock I am entirely unable to determine. Mr. Blakeslee in his second production acknowledges himself to be the writer of the first, which is so laudatory of himself and I must confess that he has the greatest voice to sing his own praises, of any person I ever saw. I was somewhat severe on the writer for not having given his name, but the gentleman is excusable, I am not at all surprised that he withheld it. In his attempt to evade the statement in regard to the sum total of premiums offered in 1842 he asks "were not premiums on full stocks of cattle and sheep reduced 30 per cent?" I answer "No." In 1841 there was offered on stocks of neat cattle two premiums amounting to \$20. In 1842 there was offered on stocks of neat cattle three premiums amounting to \$25, and, indeed if some premiums were reduced as he intimates, have not the Executive Committee a perfect right to discriminate, and offer in specific sums, such an amount as they shall judge will be most conducive to the general good? Is it not a legal right? Nay more, is it not their duty? Is this the way he would prove his "limited scale" which has been shown to exceed in the aggregate, any of the preceding bills? If the gentleman is writing for the purpose of gaining notoriety, he will be sure to attain his object, but if he is laboring to establish principles on the basis of "sincerity and truth," he will have to begin anew. Mr. B. has labored very hard to convince the public, that what he has said is true, making an affirmation in almost every sentence, and even suspending his communication for the purpose of administering the oath to himself. He has shown wonderful obtuseness to say the least in his quotation from me where he said "and now the gentleman further states the aid I gave in the former part would be wanting in the latter?" does he find any such sentence in the communication from which he quotes? As to the manoeuvre in 1842 the circumstances all took place precisely as related except that the entry was for a pair of 4 year old cattle in stead of working oxen. The enquiry about the merino bucks, I will answer with much pleasure, and the public may judge how it compares with the peaking of Mr. Blakeslee.

In 1840 I took to Litchfield a number of bucks, and entered them for premium. I was at the time Corresponding Secretary of the Society, Frederick Euel Esq. was Recording Secretary, but he being absent the duties of Recording Secretary, which are arduous, were thrown upon me. My time was so occupied from 8 o'clock A. M. until 1 P. M., that I was unable to go into the field at all. Between 1 and 2 P. M., the Committee on sheep came in and said they had been unable to find my sheep, I replied that they were in Dr. Wolcott's meadow, and that it was so late I should have to forego the privilege of their examination, it being about the time the Committees were called upon to report. A member of the Committee remarked that there was but little competition, and regretted that they could not have seen my sheep. Now does this look like stratagem? or rather to discharge the duties of Secretary, than to promote my personal interest; for I have since taken premiums on two of these sheep, and that too with a liberal competition. As to the principle of awarding premiums on farms I do not wish to deny that I took part in the discussion on that subject, and opposed limiting the time of making the improvement to five years, believing that there were farmers within the county, who had been on the same farms making improvements for a long series of years, and who would have Society under his motto, but the alteration which he complains of and charges upon the Committee of 1842, is in fact no alteration, and the principle involved, has been in existence from the first organization of the Society, and Mr. B. must recollect his own remarks on this head, which were that we ought not to allow the man who should purchase a farm already in high state of cultivation, to compete with him, who actually made the improvement, and indeed the word all which he lays so much stress upon does not occur in the handbill, it was merely laying down a general principle, which should be a guide to the Committee, in the discharge of their duties. Now let us look a little further into the transactions connected with this Northfield farm, and if I have been misinformed as to the age of his sons at the time so let it stand, yet it alters not the facts in the case at all. Mr. B. did enter the farm, in the name of his sons, he being a member of the awarding Committee, and owning the farm himself.—He acknowledged that the chairman of the Committee, did remark that they had better pass the farm by till the next season. Why did he make this remark if the sons were in full possession and had a right to the premium? Why did Mr. B. request the crasure of the farm on account of his being one of the Committee? Did he not know when he entered the farm, that he was on the Committee? Mr. B. told me in the latter part of August of the same year, that he yet owned the farm, that his sons were living up there. I enquired for some part of his stock, which he said was up at the Northfield farm, which shows that he had not wholly relinquished the occupancy of it. Now does this appear as if his sons were in the full possession and had a right to the premium? Mr. Blakeslee has not forgotten the contention that arose between him and other members of the Committee, on this subject, nor the earnestness with which the chairman urged, under the circumstances, that this farm should be withdrawn.—There is no member of the Society within my knowledge, who comes so near, rendering himself obnoxious to the rules and regulations of the Society, as Mr. Blakeslee. No individual having any thing in competition with his, escapes personal abuse, and almost every Committee we have complained that Mr. B. went around from place to place, endeavoring to prejudice the minds of its members in regard to the stock of his competitors. He charges members of the Society with speculation, fraud, and gambling; if these terms have an application, let the public judge to whom they apply.

J. C. AMBLER.

Bethlem, March 16th 1844.

Baptized.—Upwards of one hundred persons belonging to the Millerite persuasion, were baptised in the Delaware, at Camden, on Monday during the snow storm.

THE ENQUIRER.

LITCHFIELD, MARCH 28, 1844.

Whig Ticket for State Officers.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ROGER SHERMAN BALDWIN,

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

REUBEN BOOTH,

FOR SECRETARY,

DANIEL P. TYLER,

FOR TREASURER,

JOSEPH B. GILBERT,

FOR COMPTROLLER,

ABIJAH CARRINGTON,

Senatorial Nominations.

15th Dist. ABIJAH CATLIN, of Harwinton.

16th " LEMAN W. CUTLER, of Watertown.

17th " PHILO KELLOGG, of Cornwall.

At a meeting of the Whigs of the Town of Litchfield held pursuant to notice at the Court House on the 25th inst., JASON WHITING Esq. was appointed Chairman, and G. F. DAVIS and HEMAN BEACH Secretaries.

Voted, unanimously, That LYMAN J. SMITH and HENRY S. GRISWOLD be nominated as the Whig candidates to represent this town in the next Legislature, and that this Resolution be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in Litchfield Enquirer.

JASON WHITING, Chairman.

G. F. DAVIS, HEMAN BEACH, Secretaries.

NEXT MONDAY

The people are to decide not merely whether Roger S. Baldwin or Chauncey F. Cleveland is to be Governor of the State, but whether their own industry is to be protected or destroyed. The election of Cleveland would be taken all over the union as a verdict of Connecticut against a Protective Tariff. Every man should therefore vote understandingly.

VOTE IN SEASON.

Every Elector should be on the ground as soon as the polls open on Monday next. Not a vote should be lost on First Representative.

NEW FREEMEN.—Forty-five new freemen were made on Monday. The Board will be in session again on Saturday. Let all who wish to be made voters be on hand.

A subscriber thinks there was a contradiction in the Enquirer last week in relation to the duty proposed on wool by the loco foco tariff bill—one article copied from the Tribune stating it to be 30 per cent., and an editorial speaking of it as 25 per cent. Both statements are however correct. For one year only the duty is to be 30 per cent.; after that permanently 25 per cent. There is no fear however of this destructive bill becoming a law if Old Connecticut sends on to Washington her voice of condemnation on Monday next.

Whig Triumph in Pennsylvania.—Cornelius Daragh (whig) has been elected to Congress in the Pittsburgh District by a majority nearly 800, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Wilkins Secretary of War. This is the thirteenth Whig elected to Congress since the 1st of December, to fill vacancies, to NOT ONE Locofoco! The ball is rolling on!

The Sub-Treasury Revised.—A bill to re-establish the condemned sub-treasury scheme has been reported in the House of Representatives, and will doubtless pass that body. The People vetoed it in 1840, and will do so again in 1844. So there are no fears that it will ever again become the law of the land.

The Whig papers of Pennsylvania speak with confidence of the election of Gen. Markle, their excellent candidate for Governor, and also of giving a triumphant majority for the Clay Electoral Ticket.

We notice, with pleasure, that the Abolition vote has fallen off in most of the towns in New-York at the recent town elections, and especially in the neighborhood of Gerrit Smith. This shows that Whig Abolitionists are beginning to see that their leaders are endeavoring to use them to promote Van Buren's election.

DEMOCRATS OF 1812!

Where was Martin Van Buren, and what was he doing, while you were sustaining the last war with Great Britain, and its noble champion Henry Clay? You will answer, if you are honest, that Van Buren was opposing that war, by endeavoring to defeat Madison in his election, and by aiding Rufus King, a federalist to a seat in the U. S. Senate.—Where was Henry Clay at that time? Standing in the front rank of the great republican party, and by his talents and influence sustaining the war and the Administration.

LUDICROUS.—To hear a loco foco talk of the democratic consistency of Martin Van Buren and the federalism of Henry Clay.

"THE BLACK TARIFF."

In 1839 we imported from Nova Scotia and Canada over one hundred and ninety-six thousand bushels of potatoes. In 1842 only eighty-six bushels. The duty now is ten cents per bushel. Is there no benefit to the farmer from this duty?

SALISBURY.

Mr. Editor.—The dark cloud of locofocoism which has overshadowed this town for years is beginning to give way. Light is breaking through it sufficiently to enable us to determine that the friends of the Tariff, and of home industry, have brighter prospects than they have had at any time before since the election has been talked about.—The farmers and mechanics are beginning to enquire quite seriously into the reasons why locofocoism is endeavoring to destroy our excellent Tariff. The free trade doctrines of a salaried officeholder, and of an old Doctor, but a young democrat, of about four years standing, are not relished by those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and the fact that salaries do not rise and fall with the value of land, labor and produce, teaches them the reason why such salaried officers are benefitted by the depression of labor, &c.—Whig doctrines, well understood, will dispel the clouds of locofocoism.

We regret to learn the death of Charles Sherman of Suffield, the Whig candidate for Senator from the Second District. The immediate cause was lockjaw, resulting from a surgical operation.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

The candidates for the Senate from this District are Abijah Catlin of Harwinton, and Origen S. Seymour of Litchfield—both gentlemen of the highest respectability, and both abundantly competent to discharge the ordinary duties of Senator. Both, as members of the lower house, have distinguished themselves as among the ablest of that body. Both have been the ardent friends of HENRY CLAY and his glorious "American System." We now however find the latter gentleman the nominee of a party which is doing all its power to ruin the reputation and well earned fame of the Western Statesman, and crush the present rising prosperity of the country, by destroying that Great Measure of Relief, the Tariff of 1842; and though we do not consider Mr. Seymour a thorough-going free trade man himself, there can be no doubt he would, if elected, join his political friends in sending to the U. S. Senate an enemy of the Protective policy.—His election should therefore be as strenuously opposed as the most rabid free trader. Let every friend of Henry Clay; every one who believes that American Industry should be fostered by the National Government; every one who desires to preserve the present excellent Tariff, which was prepared with unprecedented care, and which is bringing innumerable blessings upon the country, give his vote and his influence for the election of ABIJAH CATLIN.

The principles of Henry Clay and the Whig Party are the same as in 1832, when the State of Connecticut gave him a majority of thousands. Mr. Clay is in favor of the same great national measures for which he was then supported and eulogized by the Columbian Register and Bridgeport Farmer, and by the Ingersolls and Mixes of New-Haven, the Hammersleys and Touceys of Hartford, and the Seymours, Abernethys, Sanfords, Stoddards, and others of Litchfield, who are now among his most strenuous opponents. Then as now Mr. Clay was the great champion of the American System, the advocate of Protection to Domestic Industry, and the opponent of the heresies of Jackson and Van Burenism. Our eye chanced to rest a few days since on the proceedings of a meeting in this village of "the Young Men of Litchfield County, in favor of the election of Henry Clay and John Sargeant to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States," at which our esteemed townsman, Origen S. Seymour Esq., presided, and made "a brief but appropriate address." The resolutions of this meeting are so strictly in accordance with the views of the Whig party at this time that we cannot better occupy half a column than by copying them. They are as follows:

Resolved, That the political condition of our country requires the constant vigilance and active efforts of all the friends to the Constitution of the United States, to avert the dangers which grow out of the violence of party, collision of interests, sectional jealousies, and avowed discontent; and to sustain with unyielding firmness these principles and that policy which lie at the foundation of our Republican institutions, and which are essential to the prosperity of the American people.

Resolved, That it is important to maintain these great national measures which have for their object the development of the INTERNAL RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY, which are calculated to bind more strongly to each other distant sections of the union, and to unite in one common brotherhood of interest and affection the widely diffused people of this nation; and that the AMERICAN SYSTEM, whether viewed in relation to our intercourse with foreign nations, or to its operation within our own shores, sanctioned by authority of the wisest statesmen of the past and of the present age, and approved by its UNPARALLELED SUCCESS, is entitled to our warmest support—that by Internal Improvements, PROTECTION TO DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, and a proper adjustment of our Revenue Laws, every portion of our citizens may experience the blessings inseparable from its judicious application, and be preserved from the distressing evils which must inevitably result from its abandonment.

Resolved, That the policy of the present Administration, as developed by a system of arbitrary proscription, an avowed subservience to party interests, and a determined opposition to principles, sacred as the hallowed bequest of the father of our Country, and essential to the very existence of our Democratic institutions, merits the decided disapprobation of all who prize liberty above life, and who love their country more than personal aggrandizement.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of HENRY CLAY to the Presidency, and of JOHN SERGEANT to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, believing that their election will prove the best means of securing the triumph of TRUE REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES, the permanence and prosperity of our free institutions, and the lasting union of these States.

Resolved, That we deem it our duty cordially to unite with the young men of the United States friendly to the American System, in all open, honorable, and judicious measures for the PRESERVATION OF THAT SYSTEM, for promoting the election of Henry Clay and John Sargeant to the offices to which they have respectively been nominated.

Resolved, That Messrs. O. S. Seymour, Litchfield, David W. Catlin, Harwinton, A. S. Goodwin, Torrington, Benjamin Welch, Jr., Norfolk, and Richard Smith, Sharon, be appointed a Committee of Correspondence for the Young Men of Litchfield County, to confer with similar associations through the country respecting the objects approved in the above resolutions.

O. S. SEYMOUR, President.

P. BATTELL, Vice President.

J. G. CANNON, Secretaries.

GEO. D. WADSWORTH, Secretaries.

Mr. Seymour, who presided at this meeting, is now a candidate of the party which is villifying Henry Clay, and pouring upon him the violence of its billingsgate abuse. We will do Mr. S. the justice to say that we have no doubt he entertains personally the same respect for Mr. C. which he did in 1832, and in his heart condemns the base slanders of his present political associates; but as he has not the independence to rebuke them in his public addresses at their "associations," he cannot expect the votes of any friend of the great Statesman of the West. Every Whig will give his vote for ABIJAH CATLIN, the early and constant supporter of Henry Clay, and the consistent advocate of Whig measures.

The following resolution was passed at a Young Men's State Convention in October 1832, at which Charles A. Ingersoll, of New-Haven, presided, assisted by Geo. S. Catlin and others as Vice Presidents. and in the proceedings of which, neighbor O. S. Seymour Esq. figures as one of the State Central Committee, and also as Chairman of the Corresponding Committee for Litchfield County. Who has changed?

Resolved, That recognizing in HENRY CLAY, a statesman of long and varied experience—of enlarged and liberal views—the champion of the American System—and the friend and uncompromising advocate of a National Judiciary, a National Bank, the Constitution and the Union, we can with the utmost confidence entrust in his hands the Administration of the Government, and believing that he will secure its rights abroad by firmness and not by base sycophancy and the surrender of

our national honor—that at home he will cultivate the arts of peace, foster the national industry and faithfully execute the laws—and that he will in all his departments administer the government in the true spirit of the Constitution, we approve of his nomination, and pledge ourselves to use every honest exertion to secure his election.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

ROGER S. BALDWIN, one of the noblest and ablest men in Connecticut—a man of whose high integrity and ability, the State may well be proud, is before the friends for the first office in our State government. Connecticut owes it to herself, to her past public history, to place in her offices of trust and responsibility, men every way worthy of such high station—men of large ability and of the purest integrity.

Of this class is Roger S. Baldwin—a gentleman of distinguished ability—in the front rank of his profession—eminently successful in the performance of public duties, worthy of the highest respect in the walks of the private citizen, and nobly competent to fill the high station to which the Whigs of Connecticut are striving to elect him.—In this view merely, as a mere effort to elevate to high station a man of such eminent qualifications, and thus to secure to the State the public services of one who would reflect credit upon her character, the nomination of Mr. Baldwin is entitled to the cordial and energetic support of her freemen.

It receives additional force from the consideration that his election would do something for the restoration of that high and substantial character which Connecticut once enjoyed in the estimation of the Union,—it would add the sanction of an industrious thriving people to the public policy now pursued for the Protection of American industry, and would fasten the vote for the Statesman of the West, in the coming Presidential election.

In view of such considerations as these, we are confident the Whigs of Connecticut will come up as one man for the support of Roger S. Baldwin and the other candidates on their State Ticket. Rally, and give a strong vote for the State nominations.—Rally, for the preservation of the Tariff, and the prosperity of the highest National interests. Whigs of Connecticut—one long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together.—Courant.

HORRIBLE TO RELATE IN A FREE COUNTRY!

Some of our manufacturers, it is said, are threatening their workmen with dismissal from employ if they vote against the party to which their boss belongs. We hope there is no such whig in Litchfield.

[It is of course for the interest of every laborer in manufactures to vote for the whig ticket; but if any prefer party to the prosperity both of his employer and himself, he should be allowed to act with perfect freedom.—Ed.]

OLD CONNECTICUT!

We have on hand innumerable notices of meetings, numberless letters from all parts of the State, breathing the highest spirit of confidence and enthusiasm. Old Connecticut was never more thoroughly roused; never before have the Whig fires burned brighter. Our foes are desperate; but the Whigs are moving on firmly and unbroken, determined to rescue the State from the stain of Locofocoism, and determined to win a glorious victory for HENRY CLAY and Protection to American Industry. Skies bright! The watchword onward—BALDWIN and VICTORY! CLAY and PROTECTION against the world!—Hartford Journal.

Chauncey F. Cleveland, before he deserted the Old Republican party for the sake of office, said, "of all men in America, I prefer Henry Clay for the high office of President of these United States."

A Highland Outrage.—On Thursday morning, last between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, the office of the Stamford Advocate, a sound and active Whig paper, was entered and robbed of all its materials, which were carried off and thrown into the Canal. What was not taken away was mutilated and rendered unfit for use. This deliberate act of villainy was perpetrated to prevent the influence or the operations of that establishment during the political campaign.

The whig members of the Legislature of New Jersey, unanimously adopted resolutions nominating Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen subject to the decision of the Baltimore Convention.

Old Chataugue County, N. Y. has elected 17 Whig to 5 Locofoco Supervisors! Last year it was 18 Loco and 4 Whigs. So we go!

Capt. O. Smith, Whig, has been elected Mayor of Chicago, Illinois, by a majority of 113 votes.

SALT! SALT!!

The Locofoco free traders, in their papers and speeches are continually harping about the "increased duty on Salt" in the whig Tariff, when the fact is it is less than it was before. The duty on salt in the present Tariff is reduced to what it never was before! Under the

Tariff of 1816 it was 20 cents a bushel.

" 1824 " 20 "

" 1828 " 20 "

" 1832 " 10 "

" 1836 " 8 "

MINORITY GOVERNOR.—Keep it before the people, that Mr. Cleveland has never yet been elected Governor by the PEOPLE! No—he slipped in by the legislative action. Put the Whigs will save them all that trouble, this year. Baldwin is bound to be elected by 3,000 over every thing! The mandate has gone forth—the PEOPLE have WILLED IT. And it MUST BE DONE.—New London Advocate.

WHAT SAYS PENNSYLVANIA?

A series of resolutions have been introduced into the democratic House of Representatives in Pennsylvania, condemning the new Tariff Bill, and instructing their Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose any change or modification of the present Tariff laws. These resolutions were passed unanimously! What say the democracy of Connecticut! Will they permit themselves to be cheated and their industry ruined here by selfish, designing demagogues?—N. H. Cour.

The whigs have triumphed in Galena, Illinois by a majority of 85—last year loco by 150.

New-Hampshire has gone as usual, only a little more so. Loco maj. 3 or 4000.

Pennsylvania.—The Champion, a Democratic paper published at Harrisburg, denounces the nomination of Muhlenberg for Governor by the convention of its party in most unmeasured terms, and declared it was brought about by fraud and treachery, and that the nominee will be "beaten by his own party."

Mr. Calhoun's Acceptance.—Letters from Washington state that Mr. Calhoun has accepted his appointment as Secretary of State under the condition that he may resign on the conclusion of the important negotiations in regard to the Oregon and Texas.